

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. BOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state officers.

Assembly District Convention.
The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Wisconsin, holding their annual convention, to meet in convention at ROCKFORD, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

Town of Bradford.
The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

Treasury Notes.
The issue of treasury notes has long been regarded by many financiers as a favorite means of raising money when the government found itself in want of funds, but at this crisis of our national affairs it may be looked upon as a peculiarly fortunate method, especially in that provision for issuing notes of small denominations. For two or three years past, capitalists have hardly known what to do with their money. The taking of mortgages upon real estate, especially in the west, when profitable, had proved an annoying business, as in many cases not even the interest could be collected without a resort to foreclosure; and the capitalist often found himself in possession of real estate in lieu of his money, when such an exchange was by no means desirable to him. Railroad stocks and bonds had proved a much more hazardous investment; state stocks, particularly of the seceding, repudiating states, were played out; business was stagnant and did not invite capital, and thus an immense amount of money was locked up in deposits, of no use to anybody. But now comes a chance for a safe and profitable investment, where the payment of the principal and interest are fully provided for; where men of small means, as well as large, may participate.

The immediate absorption of any amount of notes the treasury department may find it necessary to issue, may be confidently looked for. The man who has fifty dollars in gold, or five hundred, or five thousand, locked up in his safe or deposited in bank, will make seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum by the exchange, and have left in his hands just as reliable and often as convertible property as he before held.

But besides these considerations of profit and convenience, there is a much higher, nobler motive that will give these notes an immediate market—that of patriotism; that of a desire to aid in protecting and perpetuating the best government the ingenuity of statesmen and philosophers has yet been able to devise. There should, and there will be a generous rivalry in this work. Men who cannot march to the battle grounds, who have not the sinew to shoulder the musket

can furnish this no less effectual and indispensable sinew of war. And they can do it with the consciousness that they too, as well as those who heroically march to the sanguinary field, are contributing to the speedy and successful termination of the war, and as freely and voluntarily as men have offered themselves in the service of their country in its hour of trial, so will the means to sustain and pay them—the "material aid"—flow into our national treasury, and even more abundantly.

Gen. Butler was surrounded in Washington on Sunday night, and made a speech. He gave the whole credit of the capture of the forts at Hatteras to the navy department and officers, and was quite severe on those who have accused the department of remissions. He asserted that it had worked as rapidly as it could, and had to contend with formidable difficulties.

The effect.—We are now to see the effect of a government currency on the Bank circulation of the country. We do not participate in the fear that the effect will be to contract Bank issues, but on the contrary, by giving life and vigor to business, we think Bank circulation will improve. —*Thompson's N. Y. Bank Note Reporter, Aug. 31.*

McClellan and Lander.—Lander is noted and known for his bravery and other excellent qualities. General McClellan was asked if he would allow himself to be whipped by the rebels: "I do not think," he musily replied the hero of Western Virginia, "that they will whip us again; but if they do, there will be two men left dead on the field—I shall be one, and Lander will be the other."

Appeal to the People of the United States.
IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase:

"Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy, culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defense of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the expenses of this war, your congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provided, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them, in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, congress has directed that an interest of 7-10 per cent. be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to state taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive treasury notes, equal in amount to his subscription as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 or \$5,000. The interest at 7-10ths per annum will be on the notes of \$50 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 twenty cents, and on \$5,000 one dollar each day.

All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one tenth at that time, and one third every twentieth day thereafter. At such payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of the interest, and the gradual reduction of the principal, congress has provided by law for an annual revenue, amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus secured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union. Permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehended at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every administration, and in every relation, foreign or domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the states now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the \$250,000,000 authorized by congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the states in insurrection, that their action weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, and renew their allegiance to the Union which, in an evil hour, they have tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war in which the government has been constrained is not a war for subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will be as largely the states in insurrection as the states which have remained loyal? However this may be, the duty of the national government as the constitutionally appointed agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by the insurrection, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample, and the granaries and barns are everywhere full.—The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government against all odds, even in advance of this appeal, many of all expectations seek to share the honors and advantages of this loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion, and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favorable circumstances, and for these great objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns in the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan of the treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will be issued to the holders of treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal patriotism of their representatives.

S. P. CHASE.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.
I wrote you a brief note yesterday, after hearing from Gen. Butler the general result of the naval expedition. Late in the day the "Sunday Chronicle" issued an extra with full particulars, and the regiments were furnished with copies to be read at evening parade. I went out to Meridian Hill and the Wisconsin second, fifth and sixth were drawn up in lines nearly in the shape of a triangle, and when the report of the siren was read, the cheers went up from 3,000 throats with a will, and then the echo came back from the 2d New York Fire Zouaves, near by, in regular New York fireman style. Such yelling I never heard before, and then the "Star Spangled Banner" from not less than a dozen bands with in bearing, was soul stirring. A Boston and a Long Island regiment had pitched in since I was out there. The whole region for a mile and a half in circumference, seemed to be vocal with enthusiasm. The hills, parks and woods all around, every where, were full of men, horses and cannon. I rode out in a government wagon on top of boxes containing 40,000 cartridges; and there were three other wagons of the same sort.

The success of the naval expedition is a sacker on the rebels. After seeing Butler, I went home and got the map, although I was sure from recollection of the geographical position, that it was an important point. I see now by the captured papers of one of their engineers, that they considered it the key to Albemarle Sound, and I'm glad that Butler has "got it in his breeches pocket." Now let Beauregard begin to look out for trouble in his rear. Our new gun-boats will begin to haze about the lower regions of Dixie in a short time, and what with taking care of nearly one third of his army in the hospital, I think "Louisiana's great warrior" will begin to have his hands full.

But the great feature of promise to the country is the bold and patriotic course taken by General Fremont. Some few of our democratic friends may wince a little at the anti-slavery feature of the order, but it is no use, the country will endorse him to the full length. Besides it has high democratic sanction. Gen. Wool, never any critic, but a democrat, declares "the whole rebellion nothing else but a determination to extend the area of human slavery!" and it must come to this. The doctrine is not only just, but is in my opinion good law, that the enemy's property shall not only be confiscated to the use of the government, but that part of it heretofore considered "chattels," be "DECLARED FREE MEN!" Now let the fight go ahead on its real merits. All honor to the man of southern birth who has had the courage to join the issue.

G.

Prentice is Challenged to Fight a Duel.
[From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 4.]

SEPTEMBER 2d, 1861.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—Sir:—I am informed by my friend Mr. Thomas that you in reply to his inquiry made at my instance, avowed yourself the writer of an editorial in the Journal of the 27th of August, and also one of a previous date, both denunciatory of myself. Those articles are false and slanderous, and were written without the least provocation on my part or the slightest justification or excuse upon yours. I demand redress, and ask that you will appoint some time and place outside of Jefferson county when and where it will be given. This note will be handed to you by my friend Mr. George Thomas, who, as such, is authorized to act for me.

Respectfully,
ROGER W. HANSBERRY.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3d, 1861.
ROGER W. HANSBERRY.—Sir:—Yours of the 2d inst. is received. You sought "redress" for the very articles you complain of by publishing a scurrilous pamphlet, and if you "demand" any more "redress," you may get it in the same way or in any other way you can. I shall not appoint a "time and place" for meeting you, for I wouldn't go two steps to meet or avoid you. As for killing you, I think that I have done that effectually already, and I don't care to waste powder and lead upon a carcass. They can be put to better use in these rebellious times. Respectfully,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

THE HATTERAS INLET CAPTURE.—Lieut. Lowry, who was in the Hatteras Inlet affair, in command of the steamer Beakdog, gives interesting additional particulars of that expedition. Lieut. Lowry reiterates the opinion that the Hatteras Inlet affair is one of the most important events of the war; that the position was of incalculable advantage to the rebels, and is of immense importance to us. Its loss has struck their heart of hearts—the privateering—and dealt a blow to that kind of piratical business from which it can only recover by the neglect of our government to follow up its successes. He says that the prisoners are in a state of utter despondency, and some of the best informed amongst them declare their ease lost. They agree that this event will create a home panic among the cotton state rebels, now along the Potomac, who will rush south to protect their own shores.

The commerce of Albemarle Sound may be measured by the fact that fifteen sail enter the three inlets daily. Lieut. Lowry assisted in taking as prize the ship Henry C. Brooks, loaded by a New Bern merchant for Liverpool with 900 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 60 barrels of cotton, 200 barrels of tar and rosin, and 50 boxes of tobacco. We recovered also the Henry Hunt of Philadelphia, loaded with mahogany, which had been taken by the privateer Jeff Davis.

The story of the Richmond Dispatch, that the forts surrendered through a want of ammunition, is proven false by the fact that among the articles that fell into our hands were 308 barrels of powder, and shot and shell sufficient for that quantity of powder.

The harvest in Wisconsin, from all we can learn, has been fully an average one; and the fruit gathering the most abundant ever known in the state. It is so throughout the north-west.—*Madison Patriot.*

The yield of wheat in this county, we are informed by those who have been threshing, will not average over twelve bushels to the acre.

CAMP RANDALL, MADISON, Sept. 5.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—I send you a few lines to let you know that we are all well and enjoying camp life hugely. We had an election of non-commissioned officers this morning; the following was the result: 2nd sergeant, C. L. Noggle; 3d, M. H. Doty; 4th, H. H. Whittier; 5th, M. L. Williamson. Corporals—John A. White, John W. Drummond, A. Paul, C. N. Riker, A. J. Blood, D. H. Slauson, W. J. E. McNair and Wm. Watson. Mr. Francis N. Keeley has been promoted from our ranks to drum major, and Wm. H. Keeley, bugler. The company was mustered in the United States service yesterday morning, and every man took the oath that passed muster. Five were thrown out, four because they had not the consent of their parents.

Hoping this may find you all right, I am yours, &c.,
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt Fire Zouaves.

P. S. You would not know our boys now with their good clothes on—they hardly know themselves.
W. B. B.

From the Fifth Regiment.
CAMP KALAMAZOO,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31st, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE:—Well, here it is the last day of August; how time does pass away in this kind of life; we take no notice of the day of the week or of the month, neither do we note the hours as counted by civilians, but we count the days by the days for rations, the days we come on guard, and inspection days, the last being Sundays. The hours we count as time for roll call in the morning, breakfast call, guard mounting, surgeons call, parade and drill, dinner, company drill, supper call, dress parade, roll call at night, blow out lights.

I am, tonight, a little ahead of the call, having got supper and done up the work, and brought the water for breakfast. When I got to the well I found one of the boys there in deep mourning, he had lost his hat in the well and all his efforts to recover it were unavailing. We took the rope off of the wheel it passes over and seated the poor fellow astride of the bucket, and in less time than it takes me to write this we had lowered him to the bottom of the well, he had recovered his lost treasure and we had drawn him up all safe and sound.

We have the stern realities of camp life relieved by incidents, plays, and sometimes, by accidents even. While I sit here in the side of the old camp chest writing, I can see some men at play with a foot ball and others trying their hands at boxing, and if earnestness and good humor are any criterion they are enjoying themselves well. Well, true as I live, there on the knoll back of Capt. Wheeler's tent, stands Schenck, born, pounding on his drum for dress parade, and right here in front of the tent stands Sergt. Hern, calling out at the top of his voice, "Company D—fall in." I hope his lungs are insured and the top of his head well fastened on, for if they are not he will spoil the one and lose the other. Well I must get out of this and get into line or go to the guard house, so you will have the kindness to wait while I go on parade.—Dress parade being over I am back again, and have just heard from the squad that was sent to Chain Bridge from Company C.

They report that last night they cut away or rather tore away the bridge, as they feared an attempt would be made to cross there during the night. The enemy are trying their best to carry the war to the north, as feared for both man and horse is very scarce in the "Old Dominion," and they must either get where they can get more supplies or starve.

We were inspected to-day by Col. Cobb, it being the last day of the month, and also had the muster rolls examined to see where all of the men were. The colonel had all the work he wanted handling guns long before he reached us, as he raised a lively blister on his thumb by cocking guns, and when he came to inspect us he told Capt. Wheeler to do it while he looked on, and before the captain got done with us he had blistered his thumb too.

Ordery Hern has organized the smaller men of the company into a special squad for doing the express business of the company, and calls them his pony team.—While I write this he is training them in the art of kicking.

The general health of the men is better than when I wrote before. Capt. W. has been a little unwell, but is better now. Lieut. Mills is lame from the effects of a bruise on one of his feet, which he received in Baltimore the night we left there.

I see by a late number of the Gazette that the Campbells were in Janesville when that paper went to press; and I see, also, by the National Republican that they were in Washington at the same time. Surely they must be everywhere present.

I must close, as I have to go on guard tomorrow, and it is but little sleep I shall get before the night after to-morrow night, as we go and drill as usual after being on guard all day and night. I hope the good talking men of the north will go right along to the war now, and we will make short work of it.

I remain yours in haste,
J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S. Sept. 1st.—We have very cold nights here now, and so cold was it last night that in some places here we had frost. Lieut. Mills is some better—his foot is not so sore.
J. M. K.

There were "peace men" in the days of the revolution, who were called Tories. Patrick Henry, in one of his speeches exclaimed: "Gentlemen may cry Peace! Peace! but there is no peace!" * * * The war has actually begun!"

It is just so now; there are disloyal men crying peace while the enemy every day kill some of our brave soldiers. There were Tories in 1776, under the guise of peace men, and there are Tories to-day wearing the same mask.

The Wisconsin claims the first regiment exclusively for Milwaukee. That's not quite fair. It is made up of men from all parts of the state.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

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It is rumored that Pillow is leaving Madrid with his entire force. It is believed that the troops at Hickman that came on the gun boat yesterday were from Tennessee.

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The reported death of Jeff Davis is now generally disbelieved. It rests only on the testimony of escaped contrabands, and that is far too circumstantial to be credited. Among the additional paymasters appointed to-day are Mr. Pangborn of the Boston Advertiser, Mark Elting of Missouri, Hoyt Sherman and Frank Bridgman of Iowa, H. F. Adams of Kansas, Wm. Learned, Henry V. Sullivan and Nicholas Velev of Illinois, James C. Johnson and John A. Lawrie of Indiana, Truman G. Wright of Wisconsin and W. E. Culver of Kentucky.

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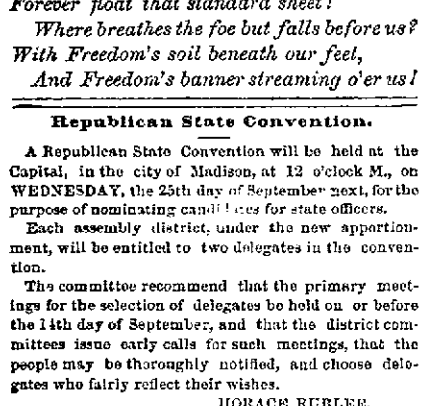
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City of Janesville.
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Official Paper of the City.



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Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

Assembly District Convention.
The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newburg, Spring Valley and Aron are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ROCKFORD, on SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

Town of Bradford.
The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

Town of Bradford.
By order of Committee.

Town of Bradford.
The issue of treasury notes has long been regarded by many financiers as a favorite means of raising money when the government found itself in want of funds, but at this crisis of our national affairs it may be looked upon as a peculiarly fortunate method, especially in that provision for issuing notes of small denominations. For two or three years past, capitalists have hardly known what to do with their money. The taking of mortgages upon real estate, especially in the west, when profitable, had proved an annoying business, as in many cases not even the interest could be collected without a resort to foreclosure; and the capitalist often found himself in possession of real estate in lieu of his money, when such an exchange was by no means desirable to him. Railroad stocks and bonds had proved a much more hazardous investment; state stocks, particularly of the seceding, repudiating states, were played out; business was stagnant and did not invite capital, and thus an immense amount of money was locked up in deposits, of no use to anybody. But now comes a chance for a safe and profitable investment, where the payment of the principal and interest are fully provided for; where men of small means, as well as large, may participate.

The immediate absorption of any amount of notes the treasury department may find it necessary to issue, may be confidently looked for. The man who has fifty dollars in gold, or five hundred, or five thousand, locked up in his safe or deposited in bank, will make seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum by the exchange, and have left in his hands just as reliable and often as convertible property as he before had.

But besides these considerations of profit and convenience, there is a much higher, nobler motive that will give these notes an immediate market—that of patriotism; that of a desire to aid in protecting and perpetuating the best government the ingenuity of statesmen and philosophers has yet been able to devise. There should, and there will be a generous rivalry in this work. Men who cannot march to the battle grounds, who have not the sinew to shoulder the musket

can furnish this no less effectual and indispensable sinew of war. And they can do it with the consciousness that they too, as well as those who heroically march to the sanguinary field, are contributing to the speedy and successful termination of the war, and as freely and voluntarily as men have offered themselves in the service of their country in its hour of trial, so will the means to sustain and pay them—the "material aid"—flow into our national treasury, and even more abundantly.

Gen. Butler was renounced in Washington on Sunday night, and made a speech. He gave the whole credit of the capture of the forts at Hatteras to the navy department and officers, and was quite severe on the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample, and the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of this loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion, and the derangement of business occasioned by the war, have the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contribution to the war.

Under these favorable circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns in the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Men who prefer that course cannot limit any sum which they wish to invest in the loan of the treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal patriotism of their representatives.

S. P. CHASE.
Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.
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The success of the naval expedition is a source of great joy to the people. I went home and got the map, although I was sure from recollection of the geographical position, that it was an important point. I see now by the captured papers of one of their engineers, that they considered it the key to Albatross Sound, and I'm glad that Butler has "got it in his breeches pocket." Now let Beauregard begin to look out for trouble in his rear. Our new gun-boats will begin to haze about the lower regions of Dixie in a short time, and what with taking care of nearly one third of his army in the hospital, I think "Louisiana's great warrior" will begin to have his hands full.

But the great feature of promise to the country is the bold and patriotic course taken by General Fremont. Some few of our democratic friends may wince a little at the anti-slavery feature of the order, but it is no use, the country will endorse him to the full length. Besides it has high democratic sanction. Gen. Wool, never anything but a democrat, declares "the whole rebellion nothing else but a determination to extend the area of human slavery!" and it must come to this. The doctrine is not only just, but in my opinion good law, that the enemy's property shall not only be confiscated to the use of the government, but that part of it heretofore considered "chattel," be "DECLARED FREE MEN!" Now let the fight go ahead on its merits. All honor to the man of southern birth who has had the courage to join the issue.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.
Appeal to the People of the United States.
IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase:

"Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy, culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defense of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the expenses of this war, your congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provided, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in the loan shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial result for their public spirit, to those whose patriotism prompts them, in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, congress has directed that an interest of 7 3/10 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to state taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than could be expected from any ordinary investment."

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive treasury notes, equal in amount to the sum of his subscription, and he may prefer, either of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000. The interest at 7 3/10ths per annum will be on the notes of \$50 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 twenty cents, and on \$5,000 one dollar each day.

All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one tenth at that time, and one third every twentieth day thereafter. At such payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of the interest, and the gradual reduction of the principal, congress has provided by law for an annual revenue, amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus secured. Now on this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union. Permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehended at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to the whole administration—their concern is the whole country during all time, under every administration, and in every relation, foreign or domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the states now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the states in insurrection, that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, which, in an evil hour, they have tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect, that the war in which the government has been constrained is not a war for subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the states in insurrection as the states which have remained loyal?

However this may be, the duty of the national government as the constitutionally appointed agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by all possible vigor until the restoration of the authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample, and the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of this loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion, and the derangement of business occasioned by the war, have the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contribution to the war.

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Freemasonry is Challenged to Fight a Duel.
[From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 3.]

SEPTEMBER 2d, 1861.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Sir:—I am informed by my friend Mr. Thomas that you in reply to his inquiry made at my instance, avowed yourself the writer of an editorial in the Journal of the 27th of August, and also one of a previous date, both denunciatory of myself. These articles are false and slanderous, and were written without the least provocation on my part or the slightest justification or excuse upon yours. I demand redress, and ask that you will appoint some time and place outside of Jefferson county when and where it will be given. This note will be handed to you by my friend Mr. George Thomas, who, as such, is authorized to act for me.

Respectfully,
ROGER W. HANSON.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3d, 1861.
ROGER W. HANSON, Sir:—Yours of the 2d inst. is received. You sought "redress" for the very articles which you complain of by publishing a scurrilous pamphlet, and if you "demand" any more "redress," you may get it in the same way or in any other way you can. I shall not appoint a "time and place" for meeting you, for I wouldn't go two steps to meet or avoid you. As for killing you, I think that I have done that effectually already, and I don't care to waste powder and lead upon a carcass. They can be put to better use in their rebellious times. Respectfully,
GEO. D. PRENTICE.

THE HATTERAS INLET CAPTURES.—Lieut. Lowry, who was in the Hatteras Inlet affair, in command of the steamer Peabody, gives interesting additional particulars of that expedition. Lieut. Lowry reiterates the opinion that the Hatteras Inlet affair is one of the most important events of the war; that the position was of incalculable advantage to the rebels, and that its capture was of immense importance to us. Its loss has struck a blow to that kind of piratical business from which it can only recover by the neglect of our government to follow up its successes. He says that the prisoners are in a state of utter dependency, and some of the best informed amongst them declare their cause lost. They agree that this event will create a home panic among the cotton states, now along the Potomac, who will rush south to protect their own shores.

The commerce of Albatross Sound may be measured by the fact that fifteen sail enter the three inlets daily.

Lieut. Lowry assisted in taking as prize the ship Henry C. Brooks, loaded by a Newbern merchant for Liverpool with 500 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 600 bales of cotton, 200 barrels of tar and rosin, and 50 boxes of tobacco. We recovered also the Henry Hunt of Philadelphia, loaded with mazaogany, which had been taken by the privateer Jeff Davis.

The story of the Richmond Dispatch, that the forts surrendered through a want of ammunition, is proven false by the fact that among the articles that fell into our hands were 308 barrels of powder, and shot and shell sufficient for that quantity of powder.

The harvest in Wisconsin, from all we can learn, has been fully an average one; and the fruit gathering has been unusually early and abundant. It is so throughout the north-west. Madison Patriot.

The yield of wheat in this county, we are informed by those who have been threshing, will not average over twelve bushels to the acre.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
The Janesville Fire Zouaves.
CAMP RANDALL, MADISON, Sept. 5.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—I send you a few lines to let you know that we are all well and enjoying camp life hugely. We had an election of non-commissioned officers this morning; the following was the result: 2nd sergeant, C. L. Noggle; 3d, M. H. Doty; 4th, H. H. Whittier; 5th, M. L. Williamson. Corporals—John A. White, John W. Drummond, A. Paul, C. N. Riker, A. J. Blood, D. H. Slauson, W. J. E. McNair and Wm. Watson. Mr. Francis N. Keeley has been promoted from our ranks to drum major, and Wm. H. Keeley, bugler. The company was mustered in the United States service yesterday morning, and every man took the oath that passed muster. Five were thrown out, four because they had not the consent of their parents.

Hoping this may find you all right, I am yours, &c.,
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Fire Zouaves.

P. S. You would not know our boys now with their good clothes on—they hardly know themselves.
W. B. B.

From the Fifth Regiment.
CAMP KALAMAZO, Kalamazoo, D. C., Aug. 25th, 1861.
DEAR GAZETTE:—Well, here it is the last day of August; how time does pass away in this kind of life! We take no notice of the day of the week or of the month, neither do we note the hours as counted by civilians, but we count the days by the days for rations, the days we come on guard, and inspection days, the last being Sunday.

The hours we count as time for roll call in the morning, breakfast call, guard mounting, surgeons call, parade and drill, dinner, company drill, supper call, dress parade, roll call at night, blow out lights.

I am, to-night, a little ahead of the call, having got supper and done up the work and brought the water for breakfast. When I got to the well I found one of the boys there in deep mourning, he had lost his hat in the well and all his efforts to recover it were unavailing. We took the rope off of the wheel it passes over and seated the poor fellow astride of the bucket, and in less time than it takes me to write this we had lowered him to the bottom of the well, he had recovered his lost treasure and we had drawn him up all safe and sound.

We have the stern realities of camp life relieved by incidents, plays, and sometimes, by accidents even. While I sit here by the side of the old camp chest writing, I can see some men at play with a foot ball and others trying their hands at boxing, and if earnestness and good humor are any criterion they are enjoying themselves well. Well, true as I live, there on the knoll back of Capt. Wheeler's tent, stands Schomacher, pounding on his drum for dress parade, and right here in front of the tent stands Sergt. Hern, calling out at the top of his voice, "Company E—fall in." I hope his lungs are insured and the top of his head well fastened on, for if they are not he will spoil the one and lose the other. Well I must get out of this and get into line or go to the guard house, so you will have the kindness to wait while I go on parade.

Dress parade being over I am back again, and have just heard from the squad that was sent to Chain Bridge from Company C.

They report that last night they cut away or rather tore away the bridge, as they feared an attempt would be made to cross there during the night. The enemy are trying their best to carry the war to the north, as feed for both man and horse is very scarce in the "Old Dominion," and they must either get where they can get more supplies or starve.

We were inspected to-day by Col. Cobb, it being the last day of the month, and also had the muster rolls examined to see where all of the men were. The colonel had all the work he wanted handling guns long before he reached us, as he raised a lively blister on his thumb by cocking guns, and when he came to inspect us he told Capt. Wheeler to do it while he looked on, and before the captain got done with us he had blistered his thumb, too.

Orderly Hern has organized the smaller men of the company into a special squad for doing the express business of the company, and calls them his pony team. While I write this he is training them in the art of kicking.

The general health of the men is better than when I wrote before. Capt. W. has been a little unwell, but is better now. Lieut. Mills is lame from the effects of a bruise on one of his feet, which he received in Baltimore the night we left there.

I see by a late number of the Gazette that the Campbells were in Janesville when that paper went to press; and I see, also, by the National Republican that they were in Washington at the same time. Surely they must be everywhere present.

I must close, as I have to go on guard to-morrow, and it is but little sleep I shall get before the night after to-morrow night, as we go and drill as usual after being on guard all day and night. I hope the good talking men of the north will go right along to the war now, and we will make short work of it.

I remain yours in haste,
J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S. Sept. 1st.—We have very cold nights here now, and so cold was it last night that in some places here we had frost. Lieut. Mills is some better.—His foot is not so sore.

There were "peace men" in the days of the revolution, who were called Tories. Patrick Henry, in one of his speeches exclaimed: "Gentlemen may cry Peace! Peace! but there is no peace! * * * The war has actually begun!"

It is just so now; there are disloyal men crying peace while the enemy every day kill some of our brave soldiers. There were Tories in 1776, under the guise of peace men, and there are Tories to-day wearing the same mask.

The Wisconsin claims the first regiment exclusively for Milwaukee. That's not quite fair. It is made up of men from all parts of the state.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.
Major Mordecai, formerly in command of the Watervliet Arsenal, publishes a card defining any conspiracy in furnishing the rebels with drawings of the machinery for expanding rifle bullets, as charged. He acknowledges having allowed Abram Schneider, the inventor of the machine, to have copies made, but shows by a letter dated in January, that he communicated the fact to Col. Craig, of the ordnance department, saying that it was not too late to retract the permission, if he thought necessary. Major Mordecai, since his resignation, has been residing in this city, supported by his daughter, a school teacher.

The Courier publishes the following dispatch: EASTON, Me., Sept. 5.
The ship Alice Ball has just arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She was captured in the bay by the United States revenue cutter Arago.

The Alice Ball is from Liverpool, and has as regular officers other papers except a clearance from the Liverpool office. She carried a secession flag, which was found with the stars and stripes over it. This is the third ship taken within a week by the Arago.

The prizes are all lying in this harbor. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.
K. P. Perkins and Robt. Boulton, armors at the Franklin arsenal, had a hearing before Justice Dyer on a charge of supplying cannon prima to the rebels.

The schooner Emma, Amelia Gayle and Henry Cole were seized to-day under the confiscation act. Also sixty-three boxes of tobacco and nearly \$9,000 worth of property of S. M. Dailey of Richmond, a captain of the rebel army.

The schooner Abby Bradford of Boston, a prize of the Sumter, was recaptured by the Powhatan, and has arrived at the navy yard with one of the rebel prize crews in irons.

CAIRO, Sept. 5.
It is rumored that Pillow is leaving Madrid with his entire force.

It is believed that the troops at Hickman that came on the gun boat yesterday were from Tennessee.

Gen. Grant this morning telegraphed to the Kentucky legislature that the confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying various positions at Hickman and Council Bluffs, and this afternoon received a reply that his message with one from Gov. Magoffin had been referred.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.
No more passes to visit the opposite bank of the Potomac are to be issued to civilians.

A general order practically puts all military matters connected with the volunteers from New York in the hands of Gov. Morgan. All regiments, batteries and companies in process of organization must hereafter report to him, who is to recognize them when necessary. Probably a similar order will be made in each of the other states.

The reported death of Jeff Davis is now generally disbelieved. It rests only on the testimony of escaped contrabands, and that is far too circumstantial to be credited.

Among the additional paymasters appointed to-day are Mr. Pangborn of Boston, Atlas, Mark, Elding of Missouri, Hoyt Sherman and Frank Bridgman of Iowa, H. F. Adams of Kansas, Wm. Leonard, Henry V. Sullivan and Nicholas Vander of Illinois, James C. Johnson and John A. Lawrie of Indiana, Truman G. Wright of Wisconsin and W. E. Culver of Kentucky.

The following brigade surgeons have been assigned to Gen. Hunter's division—J. V. Z. Blaney, J. Martin, N. B. Derby, A. B. Campbell and J. E. Tuzier.

The bearer of the flag of truce from Norfolk to Fort Monroe, which was the examination that a distinguished person, whose name he would not disclose, had died at Richmond.

Gov. Gamble was here to get the state troops armed in perfect harmony with Fremont's. He represents that many Union soldiers are unarmed. He thinks the condition of the state critical. Small marauding bodies of rebels going north may concentrate.

Col. Marcy has been appointed chief of Gen. McClellan's staff.

Butler has induced the government to order eighteen Sawyer guns, and two hundred shells for each.

Mrs. Lincoln and family and Commodore Stringham arrived to-night.

Platoon firing with blank cartridges was mistaken for an attack on Munson's Hill by our men.

has been appointed chief of McClellan's staff. The Washington Star's correspondence says there are now no rebel troops at Vienna, except a picket guard.

Half way between Fairfax Court House and Ball's Bluff are the remains of three South Carolina regiments, reduced to half their original number by sickness, &c.

A respectable gentleman lately arrived from North Carolina says that the Union prospects in that state are most encouraging. The acting Governor is a reliable Unionist. Secret Leagues of Loyalty exist in every county, and are rapidly gaining strength. A provisional state government will be put into operation in a few months.

Two full brigades of loyalists are enrolled. The Leagues have made extended arrangements for the election of members of congress from every district. Four were known to have been elected August 1st. Latest advices say that eight have been elected by a large vote. Their certificates will bear the Governor's signature and the state seal.

Since the engagement at Hatteras the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia, many refusing to continue in rebel employment.

To-Day's Report.
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.
Herald's correspondence.—The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinas. The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated upon the headquarters of the rebel army.

Tribune correspondence.—Mr. Burch, the British consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in this city, that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity. Every week the southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

Times correspondence.—B. F. Gallagher, paymaster of the navy, and who has been for some time stationed at the navy yard, and is now in custody of the government, and is now in custody at Philadelphia. He is from Richmond, and it is believed his offence is disloyalty to the government.

Capt. Backwith, commissary of subsistence, has advertised for sealed proposals for 50,000 bbls. of flour, to be made from new wheat. Also for 40,000 potatoes of the first quality, the government reserving the right in each case to pay for the same in treasury notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.
Flora Temple was seized to-day on the race course by the U. S. Marshal as the property of a Baltimore secessionist. She had just been beaten in three straight heats by Ethan Allen.

A secession flag was found yesterday stowed away on board the United States transport Marion. The Marion was under charter by the government, and had just been seized as the property in part of secessionists.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
[No report this afternoon.]

A MIXED REGIMENT.—When the Tiger Rifles passed through this city, we thought that we had seen a specimen of the roughest and most ferocious set of men on earth; but when we speak of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment of New Orleans, which we passed through this city on Sunday, language is inadequate to give a description, composed as it was of English, French, German, Dutch, Italians, Indians, Sicilians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Swiss, Mexicans and Creoles, who in their jabbering, seemed to represent a second Babel. The commander, together with many other officers, are veterans who served throughout the Crimean war. The commands are given in French, Dutch, Spanish, or something else which we could not exactly understand, but seemed to be executed with promptness and a remarkable degree of precision. The Mexicans, particularly, were objects of much curiosity with our citizens, most of whom had never seen one before.—Lynchburg Virginian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
City Orders for Sale
In large or small quantities, at a discount.
September 6th, 1861.
MCKEY & BRO., Sept 6th

A Chance for those that Can't Fight
to show
Their Patriotism.
WISHING to enlist for the War, I offer my stock of Fruit and Confectionery at a very low price, for Cash. I am paying me my fruit forty to fifty cents per bushel, and my confectionery at half price. I have a store one mile north of the American House, Main st. Janesville, Wis., September 6th, 1861. Sept 6th

For Proposals for Building Sidewalks on Jackson Street.
SEALED proposals for constructing the work mentioned in the following specification, or any portion thereof, on the border of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, pursuant to section 13 of chapter 6 of the charter of the City of Janesville, will be received by the City Clerk, at his office in the City of Janesville, on or before the 15th September inst., on which day the Common Council will cause said proposals to be opened in their presence, and award the contract, at that time, upon the construction of said work.
Dated September 6th, 1861. F. BARRETT, Clerk.

In the matter of constructing Sidewalks on Jackson Street, in the First Ward.
SEALED proposals for constructing the work mentioned in the following specification, or any portion thereof, on the border of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, pursuant to section 13 of chapter 6 of the charter of the City of Janesville, will be received by the City Clerk, at his office in the City of Janesville, on or before the 15th September inst., on which day the Common Council will cause said proposals to be opened in their presence, and award the contract, at that time, upon the construction of said work.
Dated September 6th, 1861. Sept 6th

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Chicago and North-Western Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave Juncosville:
Passenger Train. for Chicago. 7.10 A. M.

Freight Train, " "	3:30 P. M.
" " "	12:40 A. M.
Freight Train, " "	8:10 A. M.
" " "	5:10 P. M.
Passenger Train, for Oshkosh.	11:45 A. M.
" " "	12:00 M.
Freight Train, " "	5:00 A. M.
" " "	6:00 P. M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waupun, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points northward; for Beloit, Rockford, Escanaba, Oshkosh, Dunell and all points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or en route to the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail way.

[illegible]

On and after Monday, April 15, trains leave as above. This train connects with the New York and Boston express trains each day, and all trains bound east and south. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains west for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Burlington, Mineral Point, Orleans and Brimfield; and at Junction of C. & N. Y. and C. & U. R. R. for Dixon, Elton, Central and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa lines of Chicago and Chicago & North Western, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Milwaukee and Muskegon and other

Tickets can be procured at the offices of this Company,
 in January.
 See All trains will leave daily except Sunday.
 K. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Superintendent.
 Geo. M. WHEELER, Gen. Pass Agent.
 W. ARZEL, AGENT.
New York Central Railroad.
 CONNECTIONS at Albany with Western & Albany North-
 western Railroads for Boston and all places in New
 England, and Hudson River Railroad for New York.
 THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE EAST.
 This road makes direct and close connections at Chi-

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
 Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office 63 Clark Street, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago, or at
ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo,
W. A. MURPHY, Chicago, Gen. Pass. Agent,
 Gen. Western Agent. 759-0117d15

Illinois Central Railroad.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON and after Sunday, July 26th, trains will leave
from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and
South Water streets:
Through Express, daily, except Sundays, at 6.50 A. M.,
arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects

Accommodation trains, every day, at 4.20 P. M., for Cairo and way stations, arriving at Cairo at 5 P. M. next day. This train, on Saturdays, will run to Urbana. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9.30 A. M. and 9 P. M. For tickets and information, apply at the office, in the Great Central Depot. W. R. A. 413 Illinois St., and

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt.
Nichigan Central and Great Western
 (Canada) Railway.
 TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st,
 Chicago,
 8:00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
 except SUNDAYS.

9.45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.
7.00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day.
7.00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.
Baggage checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad offices in the west, and at the terminal offices coast to coast.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

Great broad Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route to
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
And all Eastern Cities,
CARRYING THE
Great Western United States Mails.

EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival of all trains on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, &c., and run through to New York without change.

The only route running cars through from the lakes to New York city. Splendid ventilated Sleeping Cars run on night trains.

Baggage checked through. Fare always as low as by any other route.
Boston passengers and the baggage transferred Free in New York.
Be particular and call for Tickets via Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the west.
This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight.

An Express Freight Train

leaves New York daily, making these connections through to all points west, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight Rates, inquire of J. C. Catman, 241 Broadway, New York; John F. Dunlap, 15 State street, Boston. Mass.; or of Joseph A. Smith, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

UNITED STATES MAIL
ONLY WEEKLY LINE
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool

THE MONTREAL MAIL.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-

tion with the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
mail and passengers.

Bohemian.....	McMaster.
North British.....	Orange.
Anglo-Saxon.....	Halatime.
De Kadi.....	

	North American.....	Capt. Forland,
	Canadian.....	Alfon
	Irishman.....	Graham,
	New York.....	(New.)
	Quebec.....	(New.)

On and after the 11th of May, 1904, the steamer will sail from Quebec weekly.

1st Class, according to State Room,	\$91 and \$306
Stewage, found with cooked provisions,	48
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 6 mos.,	186 and \$21
Stettage,	54 " 96

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland by the principal lines.

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Y. The trunk line from Montreal, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada,
is now open for public travel. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is a magnificent work.

ment from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is only **ONE CHANGE OF CARS** from Chicago or the Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route to travel between the west and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all ports of Canada and the New England states, also.

TO ARRIVE FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, and the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at London every Friday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.
 ONLY road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,
 and Alton without change of cars; also direct con-

Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily, as follows:
Morning Express, at 9:15 A M
Evening " 8:00 P M
Express freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.
R. B. MASON, Sup't.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent. 1625d41

Farm for Sale.
144 ACRES of Choice Land, located on Rock River in the town of Fulton, Rock county, 45 acres under cultivation, a small frame house and a good well of water, a plenty of timber and stock water, and an excellent pasture of building and fencing stone of the first quality, all of this land will sell at a low figure. *Apply to J. W. Brown, Fulton, Mo.*

and, terminating the day, 2000 of the purchased money can run from five to ten years at 7 per cent interest, one third down, balance on short time. Horses, cattle or land or fees will be taken in payment. Knowles of A. A. Jackson, Esq., of the firm of Knowlton, Richard & Jackson, Janesville, or of the undersigned at Edgerton, Rock county.

K. T. LAWTON.
Edgerton, March 9th, 1861.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines of type, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
1 Square 1 day, \$5.00
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Sept. 6, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breaks the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, on 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HOSEA RUTLEDGE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newburg, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at OROVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER,
ORIN GUERNSEY,
September 24, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Treasury Notes.

The issue of treasury notes has long been regarded by many financiers as a favorite means of raising money when the government found itself in want of funds, but at this crisis of our national affairs it may be looked upon as a peculiarly fortunate method, especially in that provision for issuing notes of small denominations. For two or three years past, capitalists have hardly known what to do with their money. The taking of mortgages upon real estate, especially in the west, when profitable, had proved an annoying business, as in many cases not even the interest could be collected without a resort to foreclosure; and the capitalist often found himself in possession of real estate in lieu of his money, when such an exchange was by no means desirable to him. Railroad stocks and bonds had proved a much more hazardous investment; state stocks, particularly of the seceding, repudiating states, were played out; business was stagnant and did not invite capital, and thus an immense amount of money was locked up in deposits, of no use to anybody. But now comes a chance for a safe and profitable investment, where the payment of the principal and interest are fully provided for; where men of small means, as well as large, may participate.

The immediate absorption of any amount of notes the treasury department may find it necessary to issue, may be confidently looked for. The man who has fifty dollars in gold, or five hundred, or five thousand, locked up in his safe or deposited in bank, will make seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum by the exchange, and have left in his hands just as reliable and often as convertible property as he before held.

But besides these considerations of profit and convenience, there is a much higher, nobler motive that will give these notes an immediate market—that of patriotism; that of a desire to aid in protecting and perpetuating the best government the ingenuity of statesmen and philosophers has yet been able to devise. There should, and there will be, a generous rivalry in this work. Men who cannot march to the battle grounds, who have not the sinew to shoulder the musket

"And show how fields are won," can furnish this no less effectual and indispensable sinew of war. And they can do it with the consciousness that they too, as well as those who heroically march to the sanguinary field, are contributing to the speedy and successful termination of the war, and as freely and voluntarily as men have offered themselves in the service of their country in its hour of trial, so will the means to sustain and pay them—the "material aid"—flow into our national treasury, and even more abundantly.

Gen. Butler was rewarded in Washington on Sunday night, and made a speech. He gave the whole credit of the capture of the forts at Hatteras to the navy department and officers, and was quite severe on those who have accused the department of remissness. He asserted that it had worked as rapidly as it could, and had to contend with formidable difficulties.

THE EFFECT.—We are now to see the effect of a government currency on the Bank circulation of the country. We do not participate in the fear that the effect will be to contract Bank issues, but on the contrary, by giving life and vigor to business, we think Bank circulation will improve. —*Thompson's N. Y. Bank Note Reporter*, Aug. 31.

McClellan and Lander.—Lander is noted and known for his bravery and other excellent qualities. General McClellan was asked if he would allow himself to be whipped by the rebels: "I do not think," musically replied the hero of Western Virginia, "that they will whip us again; but if they do, there will be two men left dead on the field—I shall be one, and Lander will be the other."

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People of the United States.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase:

"Your national government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy, culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defense of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the expenses of this war, your congress has directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening a subscription to a national loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have manifested their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provided, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan shall be offered not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them, in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of government, congress has directed that an interest of 7 1/2 per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to state taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts; and that the whole sum desired be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be entitled to receive treasury notes, equal in amount to such denomination as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 or \$5,000. The interest at 7 1/2 per centum will be on the notes of \$50 one cent, on \$100 two cents, on \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 twenty cents, and on \$5,000 one dollar each day.

All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he pay as he goes, may pay one-tenth at that time, and one third every twentieth day thereafter. At such payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment of the interest, and the gradual reduction of the principal, congress has provided by law for an annual revenue, amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus secured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union. Permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehended at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every domestic and foreign relation, foreign and domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the property and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the states now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons conversant with such investigations at more than \$400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring, in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed \$200,000,000, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the states in insurrection, that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common government, and renew their allegiance to the Union which, in an evil hour, they have tempted to throw off.

The war which the government has been constrained is not a war for subjugation, but a war for national existence, and an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the states in insurrection as the states which have remained loyal? However this may be, the duty of the national government as the constitutionally appointed agent of the people admits of no question. The war made necessary by the insurrection, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the formation of the Union has graciously placed our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample, and the granaries and barns are everywhere full.—The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the government already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the war. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion, and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favorable circumstances, and for these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns in the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan of the treasury of the

United States at Washington, or to either of the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to treasury notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal patriotism of their representatives.

S. P. CHASE.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

I wrote you a brief note yesterday, after hearing from Gen. Butler the general result of the naval expedition. Late in the day the "Sunday Chronicle" issued an extra with full particulars, and the regiments were furnished with copies to be read at evening parade. I went out to Meridian Hill and the Wisconsin second, fifth and sixth were drawn up in lines nearly in the shape of a triangle, and when the report of the surrender was read, the cheers went up from 3,000 throats with a will, and then the echo came back from the 2d New York Fire Zouaves, near by, in regular New York fireman style. Such yelling I never heard before, and then the "Star Spangled Banner" from not less than a dozen bands without hearing, was soul stirring. A Boston and a Long Island regiment had pitched in since I was out there. The whole region for a mile and a half in circumference, seemed to be vocal with enthusiasm. The hills, parks and woods all around, every where, are full of men, horses and cannon. I rode out in a government wagon on top of boxes containing 40,000 cartridges; and there were three other wagons of the same sort.

The success of the naval expedition is a sacker on the rebels. After seeing Butler, I went home and got the map, although I was sure from recollection of the geographical position, that it was an important point. I see now by the captured papers of one of their engineers, that they considered it the key to Albemarle Sound, and I'm glad that Butler has "got it in his breeches pocket." Now let Beauregard begin to look out for trouble in his rear. Our new gun-boats will begin to haze about the lower regions of Dixie in a short time, and what with taking care of nearly one third of his army in the hospital, I think "Louisiana's great warrior" will begin to have his hands full.

But the great feature of promise to the country is the bold and patriotic course taken by General Fremont. Some few of our democratic friends may wince a little at the anti-slavery feature of the order, but it is no use, the country will endorse him to the full length. Besides it has high democratic sanction. Gen. Wool, never anything but a democrat, declares "the whole rebellion nothing else but a determination to extend the area of human slavery!" and it must come to this. The doctrine is not only just, but is in my opinion good law, that the enemy's property shall not only be confiscated to the use of the government, but that part of it heretofore considered "chattel," be "DECLARED FREE MEN!"—Now let the fight go ahead on its real merits. All honor to the man of southern birth who has had the courage to join the issue.

G.

Prentice is Challenged to Fight a Duel.

[From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 3.]

SEPTEMBER 24, 1861.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—Sir—I am informed by my friend Mr. Thomas that you in reply to his inquiry made at my instance, avowed yourself the writer of an editorial in the Journal of the 27th of August, and also one of a previous date, both denunciatory of myself. Those articles are false and slanderous, and were written without the least justification or excuse upon your part. I demand redress, and ask that you will appoint some time and place outside of Jefferson county when and where it will be given. This note will be handed to you by my friend Mr. George Thomas, who, as such, is authorized to act for me.

Respectfully,

ROGER W. HANSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1861.

ROGER W. HANSON.—Sir—Yours of the 2d inst. is received. You sought "redress" for the very articles you complain of by publishing a scurrilous pamphlet, and if you "demand" any more "redress," you may get it in the same way in any other way you can. I shall not appoint a "time and place" for meeting you, for I wouldn't go to meet you to meet or avoid you. As for killing you, I think I have done that effectually already, and I don't care to waste powder and lead upon a carcass. They can be put to better use in these rebellious times. Respectfully,

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE HATTERAS INLET CAPTURES.—Lieut. Lowry, who was in the Hatteras Inlet affair, in command of the steamer Peabody, gives interesting additional particulars of that expedition. Lieut. Lowry reiterates the opinion that the Hatteras Inlet affair is one of the most important events of the war; that the position was of incalculable advantage to the rebels, and is of immense importance to us. Its loss has struck their heart of hearts—the privateering—and dealt a blow to that kind of piratical business from which it can only recover by the neglect of our government to follow up its success. He says that the prisoners are in a state of utter despondency, and some of the best informed amongst them declare their cause lost. They agree that this event will create a home panic among the cotton state rebels, now along the Potomac, who will rush south to protect their own shores.

The commerce of Albemarle Sound may be measured by the fact that fifteen sail enter the three inlets daily.

Lieut. Lowry assisted in taking as prize the ship Henry C. Brooks, loaded by a Newbern merchant for Liverpool with 900 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 60 boxes of cotton, 200 barrels of tar and rosin, and 50 boxes of tobacco. We recovered also the Henry Hunt of Philadelphia, loaded with mahogany, which had been taken by the privateer Jeff Davis.

The story of the Richmond Dispatch, that the forts surrendered through a want of ammunition, is proven false by the fact that among the articles that fell into our hands were 308 barrels of powder, and shot and shell sufficient for that quantity of powder.

The harvest in Wisconsin, from all we can learn, has been fully an average one; and the fruit gathering the most abundant ever known in the state. It is so throughout the northwestern Madison Patriot.

The yield of wheat in this county, we are informed by those who have been threshing, will not average over twelve bushels to the acre,

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

The Janesville Fire Zouaves.

CAMP RANDALL, MADISON, Sept. 5.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I send you a few lines to let you know that we are all well and enjoying camp life hugely. We had an election of non-commissioned officers this morning; the following was the result: 2nd sergeant, C. L. Noggle; 3d, M. H. Doty; 4th, H. H. Whittey; 5th, M. L. Williamson. Corporals—John A. White, John W. Drummond, A. Paul, C. N. Riker, A. J. Blood, D. H. Slauson, W. J. E. McNair and Wm. Watson. Mr. Francis N. Keeley has been promoted from our ranks to drum major, and Wm. H. Keeley, bugler. The company was mustered in the United States service yesterday morning, and every man took the oath that passed muster. Five were thrown out, four because they had not the consent of their parents.

Hoping this may find you all right, I am yours, &c.,

W. B. BRITTON,

Capt Fire Zouaves.

P. S. You would not know our boys when they had their good clothes on—they hardly know themselves.

W. B. B.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP KALAMAZO,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31st, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE.—Well, here it is the last day of August; how time does pass away in this kind of life; we take no notice of the day of the week or of the month, neither do we note the hours as counted by civilians, but we count the days by the days for rations, the days we come on guard, and inspection days, the last being Sundays.—The hours we count as time for roll call in the morning, breakfast call, guard mounting, surgeons call, parade and drill, dinner, company drill, supper call, dress parade, roll call at night, blow out lights.

I am, to-night, a little ahead of the call, having got supper and done up the work, and brought the water for breakfast. When I got to the well I found one of the boys there in deep mourning, he had lost his hat in the well and all his efforts to recover it were unavailing. We took the rope off of the wheel it passes over and seated the poor fellow astride of the bucket, and in less than time it takes me to write this we had lowered him to the bottom of the well, he had recovered his lost treasure and we had drawn him up all safe and sound.

We have the stern realities of camp life relieved by incidents, plays, and, sometimes, by accidents even. While I sit here by the side of the old camp chest writing, I can see some men at play with a foot ball and others trying their hands at boxing, and if earnestness and good humor are any criterion they are enjoying themselves well.—Well, true as I live, there on the knoll back of Capt. Wheeler's tent, stands Schemmhorn, pounding on his drum for dress parade, and right here in front of the tent stands Sergt. Hern, calling out at the top of his voice, "Company E—fall in." I hope his lungs are insured and the top of his head well fastened on, for if they are not he will spoil the one and lose the other. Well I must get out of this and get into line or go to the guard house, so you will have the kindness to wait while I go on parade.—Dress parade being over I am back again, and have just heard from the squad that was sent to Chain Bridge from Company C.

They report that last night they cut away or rather tore away the bridge, as they feared an attempt would be made to cross there during the night. The enemy are trying their best to carry the war to the north, as feed for both man and horse is very scarce in the "Old Dominion," and they must either get where they can get more supplies or starve.

We were inspected to-day by Col. Cobb, it being the last day of the month, and also had the muster rolls examined to see where all of the men were. The colonel had all the work he wanted handling guns long before he reached us, as he raised a lively bluster on his thumb by cocking guns, and when he came to inspect us he told Capt. Wheeler to do it while he looked on, and before the captain got done with us he had blistered his thumb too.

Orderly Horn has organized the smaller men of the company into a special squad for doing the express business of the company, and calls them his pony team.—While I write this he is training them in the art of kicking.

The general health of the men is better than when I wrote before. Capt. W. has been a little unwell, but is better now. Lieut. Mills is lame from the effects of a bruise on one of his feet, which he received in Baltimore the night we left there.

I see by a late number of the Gazette that the Campbells were in Janesville when that paper went to press; and I see, also, by the National Republican that they were in Washington at the same time. Surely they must be everywhere present.

I must close, as I have to go on guard to-morrow, and it is but little sleep I shall get before the night after to-morrow night, as we go and drill as usual after being on guard all day and night. I hope the good talking men of the north will go right along to the war now, and we will make short work of it.

I remain yours in haste,

J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S. Sept. 1st.—We have very cold nights here now, and so cold was it last night that in some places here we had frost.

Lieut. Mills is some better—his foot is not so sore.

J. M. K.

There were "peace men" in the days of the revolution, who were called Tories. Patrick Henry, in one of his speeches exclaimed:

"Gentlemen may cry Peace! Peace! but there is no peace! * * * The war has actually begun!"

It is just so now; there are disloyal men crying peace while the enemy every day kill some of our brave soldiers. There were Tories in 1776, under the guise of peace men, and there are Tories to-day wearing the same mask.

The Wisconsin claims the first regiment exclusively for Milwaukee. That's not quite fair. It is made up of men from all parts of the state.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Major Mordecai, formerly in command of the Watervliet arsenal, publishes a card denying any complicity in furnishing the rebels with drawings of the machinery for expanding rifle bullets, as charged. He acknowledges having allowed Abram Schneider, the inventor of the machine, to have copies made, but shows by a letter dated in January, that he communicated the fact to Col. Craig, of the ordnance department, saying that it was not too late to retract the permission, if he thought necessary. Major Mordecai, since his resignation, has been residing in this city, supported by his daughter, a school teacher.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

The Courier publishes the following dispatch:

EASTON, Me., Sept. 5.

The ship Alice Ball has just arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She was captured in the bay by the United States revenue cutter Arago.

The Alice Ball is from Liverpool, and has no regular or other papers except a clearance from the Liverpool office.

She carried a secession flag, which was found with the stars and stripes over it. This is the third ship taken within a week by the Arago.

The prizes are all lying in this harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

K. P. Perkins and Robt. Boulton, armors at the Frankfort arsenal, had a bearing before Justice Dyer on a charge of supplying cannon primers to the rebels.

The schooners Emma, Amelia Gayle and Henry Cole were seized to-day under the confiscation act. Also sixty-three boxes of tobacco and nearly 9,000 worth of property of S. M. Dailey of Richmond, a captain of the rebel army.

The schooner Abby Bradford of Boston, a prize of the Sumter, was recaptured by the Powhatan, and has arrived at the navy yard with one of the rebel prize crew in irons.

CAIRO, Sept. 5.

It is rumored that Pillow is leaving Madrid with his entire force.

It is believed that the troops at Hickman that came on the gun boat yesterday were from Tennessee.

Gen. Grant this morning telegraphed to the Kentucky legislature that the confederate forces in considerable numbers had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Council Bluffs, and this afternoon received a reply that his message with one from Gov. Magoffin had been referred.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

No more passes to visit the opposite bank of the Potomac are to be issued to civilians.

A general order practically puts all military matters connected with the volunteers from New York in the hands of Gov. Morgan.

All regular military companies and companies in process of organization must hereafter report to him, who is to recognize them when necessary. Probably a similar order will be made in each of the other states.

The reported death of Jeff Davis is now generally disbelieved. It rests only on the testimony of escaped contrabands, and that is far too circumstantial to be credited.

Among the additional paymasters appointed to-day are Mr. Pangborn of the Boston Atlas, Mark Elting of Missouri, Hoy Sherman and Frank Bridgman of Iowa, H. F. J. Adams of Kansas, Wm. Lee of Illinois, James C. Johnson and John A. Lawrie of Indiana, Truman G. Wright of Wisconsin and W. E. Culver of Kentucky.

The following brigade surgeons have been assigned to Gen. Hunter's division—J. V. Z. Blaney, J. Martin, N. R. Derby, A. B. Campbell and J. E. Tuider.

The bearer of the flag of truce from Norfolk to Fort Monroe, replied to a cross-examination that a distinguished person, whose name he would not disclose, had died at Richmond.

Gov. Gamble was here to get the state troops armed in perfect harmony with Fremont's. He represents that many Union soldiers are unarmed. He thinks the attitude of the state critical. Small marauding bodies of rebels going north may concentrate.

Col. Marcy has been appointed chief of Gen. McClellan's staff.

Butler has induced the government to order eighteen Sawyer guns, and two hundred shells for each.

Mrs. Lincoln and family and Commodore Stringham arrived to-night.

Platoon firing with blank cartridges was mistaken for an attack on Munson's Hill by our men.

The captain, mate and boatswain of the R. B. Forbes are in irons at the navy yard for drunkenness.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.

The New Orleans Crescent says the military board of Mississippi was tendered the services of a vessel fully armed and equipped, for the defence of Mississippi sound, but declined.

Richmond dispatches to the southern press, say that the president had called together congress for the 2d.

Lieut. Burnett, of the United States army, arrived lately at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Bull Run is published. He calls the engagement a remarkable artillery duel. He compliments the Washington artillery, and mentions a few names complementarily.

The Wilmington Journal says that Fort Hatteras fell into the hands of the enemy not because it had not a sufficient amount of ammunition, but because the works were not sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.

Accounts from the rebels in Southeastern Missouri are conflicting. Their number are variously estimated at from 9,000 to 30,000.

It is rumored that Pillow is leaving Madrid with his entire force.

It is believed that the troops who fired on our gun boats yesterday were from Tennessee.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.

The Union convention of Columbus to-day was very large and enthusiastic. Thos. Ewing presided. David Tod, democrat, was nominated for governor; Benj. Stanton, republican, for lieutenant governor. The balance of the state ticket is divided between democrats and republicans.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.

Yesterday ex-Governor Briggs, at his residence in Pittsfield, in attempting hastily to take down a coat hanging in a room, displaced a loaded musket, which discharged and shot him, carrying away his left jaw, inflicting a very serious if not fatal wound.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 5.

At the republican convention held yesterday at Oskaloosa, Hon. Joseph F. Wilson, of Jefferson county, was nominated for congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Curtis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Gen. Burnside has been assigned to duty here to command the unbrigaded regiments. Col. Marcy, Inspector General U. S. A.,

has been appointed chief of McClellan's staff.

The Washington Star's correspondence says there are now no rebel troops at Vienna, except a picket guard.

Half way between Fairfax Court House and Fall's Church are the remains of three South Carolina regiments reduced to half their original number by sickness, &c.

A respectable gentleman lately arrived from North Carolina says that the Union prospects in that state are most encouraging. The acting Governor is a reliable Unionist.

Secret Leagues of Loyalty exist in every county, and are rapidly gaining strength. A provisional state government will be put into operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyalists are enrolled. The Leagues have made extended arrangements for the election of members of congress from every district. Four were known to have been elected August 1st. Latest advices say that eight have been elected by a large vote. Their certificates will bear the Governor's signature and the state seal.

Since the engagement at Hatteras the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia, many refusing to continue in rebel employment.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Herold's correspondence says the capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinas.—The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated upon the headquarters of the rebel pirates.

Tribune correspondence.—Mr. Burch, the British consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in this city, that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity. Every week the southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

